

APR 18 1922

## WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy and mild, probably followed by showers. Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 44. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## BRILLIANT EASTER PARADE SHOWS OLD STYLES RETURNING

Wide Sleeves and Longer Skirts Feature Fifth Avenue Throng.

## GRAND TIDE OF COLOR

Chauncey Depew Says Day Was Most Remarkable He Had Ever Seen.

## FLAPPER NOT PROMINENT

Dressmakers' Scouts and Professional Clothes Horses in Vast Crowds.

On the word of Chauncey M. Depew, emerging from St. Thomas's with a smile for all mankind, New York has never enjoyed in a lovelier Easter in the long, long sweep of his 85 years, in an Easter of such sunshine and blue sky, such gorgeous flowers, such charmingly dressed women and such eager and delighted crowds of churchgoers and strollers.

And in all or well nigh all that met the eye as the tide of color and beauty flowed up and down quality street, between St. Gaudens's stern hero at the park and the abandoned homes of the Kneekers in Washington Square, there was that which lifted the heart like song and wine.

The Easter parade, picturesque institution of the day before Fifth avenue in its upper reaches was invaded by trade, and then had fallen for years into a kind of sightseeing holiday for prisoners of hope and out of town visitors, was revived in more than the glory of the days of Ward McAllister. For upward of three hours, as the majestic churches and the great Gothic cathedral filled and gave their services and emptied, some hundreds, if not thousands, of the men who guide American business and make our art, with women folk hardly less noted, performed the traditional stroll.

Crowds Like Sidewalks. To observe them in a kind of hungry curiosity and to feast eyes on the latest from Paris and from the Fifth avenue shops that outdo Paris came hundreds of thousands—or so it seemed—to mass about church entrances and to crowd the three miles of sidewalk along which the gorgeous processions took their way.

All the avenue ran full with men and women in the bravest and gayest they had wrung from brains, brawn or good luck, and at certain marvelously interesting points in this hankful stream were great, swirling pools of humanity—St. Thomas's, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at the College Church of St. Nicholas, at the Brick Presbyterian, at the Park Plaza, in Madison Square and in lower Fifth avenue in the region of the Church of the Ascension and the First Presbyterian Church.

As for the churches themselves, in quality street and elsewhere, for that matter, they were crowded to overflowing and never, so pastors said, attended by persons in spirit more devout. Many were required to exact tickets of admission even to attempt to accommodate the people, but they failed by thousands to find room sufficient for all those that had come to treat their souls to the beauty of Easter service.

Fifth Avenue Has No Monopoly. Easter worship is not confined to Fifth avenue any more than Easter parades are, though the great glittering thoroughfare that cuts Manhattan's something East and something West commands the imagination and magnetizes the largest throngs on Easter day.

There were, of course, overflowing churches in other quarters of the city, and other, less grand, 15th and 131st among them. But the throngs of the early dressed and flower-decorated. The period of nightingale and strolling was in church hours and a little before and a little after, but the amethystine beauty of the day and the old, old notion of seeing what others were wearing kept these and other main thoroughfares crowded from morning until night.

It was therefore a particularly busy day for the police in traffic work and in the prevention of pocket picking, and in Fifth avenue the men on station were supplemented by squads in motor cars that cruised up and down ready for any alarm or accident.

In Corinthians it is written, "The fashion of this world passeth away," and Paul might have added to his friends of Corinth, "and returneth again," for if the Easter parade (when one glimpses the churching and the business of serving the soul) revealed anything at all it revealed the reversion of long past styles.

This was the Easter of the remarkable sleeves. This must be written in all seriousness, for the eye of dim-founted man (speaking of the less important, less strictly) fell never upon such sleeves.

Sleeves Built to Laugh In. It is decreed that the rulers of mankind shall this year wear huge, picturesque sleeves—sleeves ample enough to conceal many a laugh at the follies and foibles of the other sex—sleeves of remarkable size and light-looking, indeed, as if they had been built first and as if the frocks had been added to them as an after thought. They were like the capacious sleeves of a mandarin, yet

## Laws on Women Smoking Unwise, Say Methodists

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 16. LEGISLATION intended to prohibit women from smoking is unwise, according to an official announcement issued here to-day by the Methodist Episcopal Church through its board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, saying: "We favor and have always favored the prohibition of the sale of tobacco to minors, but have never favored the extension of any such prohibition to adults, either men or women. However, women who smoke certainly show no respect for their own womanhood. God himself is responsible for the difference between a woman and a man, and the proper sort of woman are proud of them and fully realize that they incur certain obligations because of them. The woman who smokes is at best a poor imitation of a man."

## BLACK HAND FORBIDS BOY VICTIM'S TOMB

Varotta Warned if Monument to Son Goes Up It Will Be Torn Down.

## CHILD KILLED YEAR AGO

Father Planned Inscription Telling of Kidnappers and Drowning in Hudson.

The fear of the Black Hand has never yet been lifted from the heart of Salvatore Varotta, although it has been almost a year since his five-year-old son, Giuseppe, was kidnapped from in front of his home at 354 East Thirtieth street and his body thrown into the Hudson River at Piermont, near Nyack, when the police, were hot on their trail. Frequently agents of the Black Hand come to Thirtieth street and First avenue, where Varotta struggles to make a living by selling vegetables and fruits from a pushcart, and tell him that they have not forgotten—the Black Hand still remembers that it was on his testimony that five men were arrested and indicted for the crime, and that one of them is now in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting execution.

It is true that the police of the Fifth street station are doing everything they can to protect Varotta; a patrolman stands guard over his pushcart and another guards his home. But the Black Hand agents give Varotta their messages in meaningful phrases of Italian over the purchase of an apple; they stop his other children on the street and give them messages to take home, and once in a while a letter is found poked under the Varotta door.

So long as they threatened him Varotta did not mind terribly, but now they have found out that he is building a monument to put over the body of his son, the Black Hand threatens to tear down the monument and desecrate the grave.

"I can't do anything in New York," said Varotta yesterday. "It is hopeless for me to stay here. I shall get killed if the cops ever get guarding me and my pushcart. I am only waiting for the other cases to be disposed of. Then I shall go away somewhere, change my name and start all over again. Maybe then they will let me alone."

Varotta has been living on the proceeds of his pushcart, together with contributions from Mrs. Nicholas Biddle and Miss Anne Morgan and others. He saved every penny possible for many months, and finally he had enough to make a deposit on a monument for the grave of his son. This will bear a portrait of the boy in his relief, and on it will be this inscription:

"Here lies the remains of Giuseppe Varotta, a five-year-old boy killed by the Black Hand. He was kidnapped by the Black Hand on May 24, 1921, and his body was found in the Hudson River, off Piermont, on June 11, 1921. Erected by his father."

"Nobody but me and my wife knew of the monument, we thought," said Varotta, "but the Black Hand found it out. A few days ago a man came to my pushcart and he asked if it was true I was having the monument put up. When I said it was he said: 'You mustn't do that, Varotta. That isn't nice. Somebody'll take it away if you ever get hurt, and you'll get hurt. You'll get hurt, Varotta; you'll get killed.'"

"Then the man ran away before I could catch the policeman, who stands near my pushcart all day."

## TIFFANY \$3,750 RING ORDERED RETURNED

Diamond Taken From Man in New Hampshire Jail.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. MANCHESTER, N. H., April 16.—In a decision handed down by Justice John E. Allen of the Superior Court Sheriff John T. O'Day was ordered to release a \$3,750 diamond ring impounded in court and return it to Tiffany & Co., New York.

Fred C. Radio, a prisoner in the county jail, who had possession of the ring until the sheriff discovered it, fought in court to have it decided legally as his, but the court ruled otherwise.

The ring will be back in New York after a year's absence. Radio is serving eight months for trying to pass a bad check.

## TWO ARMY AIRMEN KILLED

DALLAS, April 16.—Capt. C. S. Little and Sergeant James L. Johnson, army fliers from Kelly Field, San Antonio, were killed here to-day when their airplane went into a nose dive at a height of

## EXPRESS TRAIN KILLS TWO IN MOTOR CAR AT JERSEY CROSSING

Young Nurse's Body Found 300 Feet Away After Smash.

## DEATH RACE AT NYACK

Two Lose Lives as Truck Is Hit Trying to Pass Ahead of Train.

## TWO YOUNG GIRLS KILLED

Soldiers Run Down and Lawyer Is Arrested for Driving When Intoxicated.

Perfect weather for Easter driving filled the roads with automobile traffic yesterday. Six deaths resulted from motor mishaps.

At Interlake crossing, on the outskirts of Asbury Park, a Philadelphia-Long Branch express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into a touring car in which four young persons were riding. The train was running at thirty-five miles an hour and the automobile, struck full in the center, was lifted from the track and its occupants scattered. The automobile hit a telegraph pole several yards away with such force that it nearly buckled around the pole.

Allen Griffin, 19, a nurse at the Long Branch Hospital, and Lynn E. Moore, 27, of 511 Eighth avenue, Nashville, Tenn., were killed; Elizabeth Griffin, 25, a sister of the young woman, was seriously injured that physicians at the Long Branch Hospital think she will die. Clyde Mitchell, 19, owner of the automobile, was slightly injured.

## No Flagman at Crossing.

Mitchell's car, a small sedan, was at the head of a long line of motors that had been held up at the crossing by a northbound passenger train. There was no flagman at the crossing, and as the last coach of the train had cleared it, Mitchell set his motor in motion and started to drive across the tracks.

At the crossing, a long line of motors that had been held up at the crossing by a northbound passenger train. There was no flagman at the crossing, and as the last coach of the train had cleared it, Mitchell set his motor in motion and started to drive across the tracks. The express train was stopped after the accident. L. W. Stultz of Long Branch, the engineer, told the authorities that he had blown the whistle for the crossing, but the sound of it probably was drowned in the rumble of the other train. Stultz was not arrested. The Griffin girl's home is at Shrewsbury, N. J., and Mitchell lives at Eatontown. Moore went to Eatontown Saturday to visit Mitchell. The party were returning to their homes after spending the day at Asbury Park.

## Death Race With Train.

Two men were killed and three badly injured at 3 o'clock last night when the light motor truck in which they were riding was struck at the West Nyack crossing of the West Shore Railroad by a passenger train coming from Albany to Weehawken. The engineer said he saw the men a mile away and blew his whistle several times, but they apparently believed that with a burst of speed they could beat the train across the track. The truck was thrown 100 feet. The dead are Joseph Cavanagh, 29, who lived at Ninth avenue and West Forty-fifth street, and Charles Moler, who lived in West Forty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue. The injured are Charles Surry, 510 West Forty-fifth street; Henry Bland of 464 West Fifty-sixth street; and Dominick Scornen of 7780 Tenth avenue. The injured were taken to Nyack Hospital, where it was said last night they might recover.

An automobile driven by James C. Cornell, a lawyer of 35 East Eighty-second street, collided simultaneously with two motorcycles on the South country road between Babylon and Bay Shore, Long Island, yesterday afternoon and caused injury to two soldiers from Mitchell Field, Mineola. Corporal Alvin Harrell, 24, suffered a fracture of the left leg and was killed by a bullet in his lung. He came North as soon as he got well, he told friends.

Politics and real estate used to be the soldier's chief interests. He was Captain in the old Sixty-ninth Regiment and a member of Tammany Hall, and while he made quite a little noise in political circles he never achieved any distinction or won any office. He never was a Senator. He had money, however, and was sometimes mistaken for Senator William H. Reynolds.

## JOHN FOORD RUN DOWN BY MOTOR IN CAPITAL

Hospital Reports New York Man's Condition Serious.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—John Foord of New York, 39 years old, staying at the Cosmos Club, was run down by an automobile here to-day. He was out about the head and bruised about the spine and may be internally injured. At the Emergency Hospital a mechanic was stated that his condition is serious because of his age. Hospital authorities here communicated with his son, Dr. J. M. Foord of Keokuk, Iowa.

## Bolsheviki Winning at Genoa, Says Temps

PARIS, April 16.—Commenting on the Genoa conference, the Temps says: "Let's confess that the Genoa conference is war, and the first phase has ended to the advantage of the Bolsheviki."

## TREASURY TO SHOW HALF OF BONUS COST FALLS ON FARMERS

Additional \$100 in Taxes Would Be Levied on Average Agriculturist.

## PERHAPS EVEN MORE

Statement Prepared by Actuary to Be Presented to Senate Committee.

## BLOC TO GET WARNING

Cost of Farm Operations Also Would Be Increased Indirectly by Raid.

## By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 16. What the bonus raid on the public Treasury means to the American farmer is clearly revealed by estimates made by officials of the Treasury.

For one thing it means that the rural farm population of the country will have to pay 45 per cent. of the bonus bill. For another it means that each of the 6,000,000 farmers will have to pay at least \$100 in the form of additional taxation in the next four years.

There will be no way for the overburdened agriculturist, already suffering from stagnant business conditions and embarrassed in procuring banking accommodations, to escape payment of this \$100 if the bonus raid is legalized by law.

Treasury officials who have made an exhaustive analysis of the matter declare the money to pay the bonus must be taken from the farmer as well as the manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the clerk and the industrial worker.

## Statement to Be Presented.

A comprehensive statement showing what the bonus actually means to the farmer will be placed before the Senate Committee on Finance, which on Wednesday next will begin consideration of the certificate loan bonus scheme passed by the House of Representatives.

Senators and Representatives identified with the agricultural interests who have been coerced by threats of political reprisals from the American League and other bonus propagandists probably do not realize that 45 per cent. of the money to liquidate their political contracts must be wrung from the farmer.

Senators and members affiliated with the agricultural bloc are generally for the bonus, largely because they have been made to believe it is within the power of bonus claimants to defeat them for reelection. Up to the present they have paid little attention to the protests coming from their agricultural constituents because they believe the farmers of the country would not be compelled to contribute to the payment of the bill.

## Attitude of Representatives.

Officials of the Government have attempted to make it clear to Senators and Representatives, however, that the only way to raise the \$5,000,000,000 which will be necessary to finance the payment of money to ex-service men is either in cash or in the form of certificates calling for it later on through the imposition of further taxes.

The attitude of the members of the House of Representatives was that this statement was a joke. The only thing they cared about was to place the burden of the country's debt on the shoulders of the farmers who demanded additional payment for their patriotic services. That which was true of the House of Representatives also applies to some members of the Senate in and out of the agricultural bloc.

Like their associates in the lower house, these Senators are concerned only with placing themselves on record in favor of the bonus so as to escape criticism in the coming elections. A few Senators who have analyzed the bonus proposition thoroughly believe in the farmers of the country will bitterly resent the imposition of further taxes on their already overburdened shoulders to pay the bonus bill. The information received by them from the

Continued on Page Two.

## New York Is Now 344,508 Ahead of Greater London's Population

Charing Cross, says Dr. Laidlaw. "It seems proper, therefore, to include in comparing Greater London and New York suburban territory within nine miles of the City Hall."

This radius reaches Tottenham, Epsom and part of Westchester and Staten Island counties and the part of New Jersey that includes Newark, Jersey City and other large population centers immediately adjacent to New York.

The population of Greater London on June 12, 1921, was 7,474,168, while that of "Largest New York," including the outlying districts, on January 1, 1920, was 7,820,674. London increased in the thirty years between 1891 and 1921, 1,844,862 persons, while Largest New York increased, between 1900 and 1910, 1,879,548 persons.

"The Greater London suburban area, irregular in outline, extends as far as

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## TEN BILLION GOLD MARKS

British Propose Second Conference With U. S. for Debt Problem.

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GENOA, April 16.—With a Russian settlement delayed again by the dilatory tactics of the Soviet delegation the interest this week promises to be focused on international loans. The discussion of this issue, it now develops, will not be under the auspices of the Reparations Commission but of the conference itself. A small committee of experts has been named by the financial subcommittee of the conference to discuss credits and loans. Carl Bergmann, Germany's leading reparations authority, is a member, as well as M. Wissinger of the Netherlands Bank.

The report that this committee is discussing a four year moratorium and an international loan was verified to-day, and also the fact that France, Belgium and Germany agree in the main but are opposed by England.

It was stated by the Germans that M. Delacroix, the Belgian member of the Reparations Commission, was chairman of this committee. The French delegates said that M. Delacroix is in Paris and has been made chairman of the subcommittee of the Reparations Committee to study a similar question.

## Reparations Loom Large.

The main fact, however, is not altered. Reparations are being discussed here, and the question is bound to rise in importance in the course of the next few days. Some one close to the French delegation said to-day that it was true that certain French experts favored a moratorium and loan, but that France would not push it until after the conference.

It is no prearranged strategy but the weighty pressure of facts which has brought about this radical metamorphosis in the conference. When the conference opened Russia was the central theme and Germany was in the background. The Russian question can now be said to have been driven into an inferior position, and the men who know the British mind here are announcing that it really matters little to the world what financial adjustment is made with Russia. The German question is what every one wanted settled. The British have now brought up the scheme of a second conference, at which the entire debt problem is to be solved. This position settling the Russian debt question and is intended to bring America back to Europe.

## Germany Ready to Agree.

The paramount consideration at the present stage of the discussion is whether such a loan could be floated. It is said that Germany is ready to agree to some form of guaranty as demanded by the French, either in the form of customs control or a mortgage of railways or industrial property.

## Frank A. Vanderlip Was Asked Last Week to Give His Opinion as to How Such a Loan Would Be Looked Upon by American Banking Circles.

He told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day that he had replied that Americans would be skeptical about the soundness of lending money to a debtor the size of whose debt is unknown.

The same skepticism is little to color the judgment of M. Wissinger, and on his opinion rests the chance of a loan meeting the favor of England. If M. Wissinger approves the loan, it was said to-day, the English probably could be induced to abandon their opposition.

## The British Base Their Opposition on the General Thesis with Which They Came to the Conference, Namely, That the Reparations, the moratorium and the loan are only figments of one general problem of debts. They want the debts discussed as soon as practicable, not only the debts of Germany to the Allies, but of the Allies among themselves and of the Allies to America.

## HARDING TAKES OVER PARTY'S LEADERSHIP

Shows Power by Forcing Victory for 'Big Navy' Over Organized Opposition.

## FAR REACHING IN EFFECT

Congress Members Accept Situation—President for Tariff Action Next.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16. President Harding definitely has assumed Republican party leadership in Congress as well as out of it. That is the interpretation placed upon the victory of the "big navy" men in the House, and it is regarded in some circles as more important than the navy victory itself.

At the outset of the struggle the "little navy" men were assumed to be in control of the situation. Abandoning his previous course of non-interference, the President brought the full strength of his Administration into the fight, first through Secretary Denby and Secretary Hughes and later on his own account.

The result yesterday was an overwhelming victory for the Administration. The "little navy" men in their efforts to reduce the naval personnel to 67,000 men were defeated by a vote of 177 to 130 and the ratio of 86,000 men, as recommended by the Navy Department, was authorized.

## Rush to Fall in Line.

The debate on the navy bill showed a growing realization of the fact that in the approaching elections the best card the members will have to play will be the accomplishments of the Administration in connection with the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. Few members of Congress will be willing to go before their constituents with the reputation of being out of sympathy with the Administration. The vote in the House also demonstrated that fact.

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